

QUANTUM STOCHASTICS, DIRAC BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM, AND THE ULTRA RELATIVISTIC LIMIT.

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Dedicated to Roman Ingarden

ABSTRACT. We prove that a single-jump quantum stochastic unitary evolution is equivalent to a Dirac boundary value problem on the half line in an extra dimension. This amounts to the equivalence of the quantum measurement boundary-value problem in infinite number particles space to the stochastic calculus in Fock space. It is shown that this exactly solvable model can be obtained from a Schrödinger boundary value problem for a positive relativistic Hamiltonian in the half-line as the inductive ultra relativistic limit, correspondent to the input flow of Dirac particles with asymptotically infinite momenta. Thus the stochastic limit can be interpreted in terms of quantum stochastic scheme for time-continuous non-demolition observation. The question of microscopic time reversibility is also studied for this paper.

1. INTRODUCTION.

All the attempts to derive the probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics from classical stochastic mechanics or even from a classical chaos (deterministic unstable dynamics) so far have been unsuccessful. The reason for this is the nonexistence of hidden variable theories satisfying the locality principle which can reproduce all quantum probabilities. Here we prove an opposite point of view that any classical, as well as quantum stochastics, can be derived from a quantum deterministic (Hamiltonian) dynamics starting from a pure quantum state. It has been already proved in [1] that the piecewise continuous stochastic unitary evolution driven by a quantum Poisson process is equivalent to a time-dependent singular Hamiltonian Schrödinger problem, and the continuous stochastic unitary evolution driven by a quantum Wiener process can be obtained as the solution of this problem at a central limit.

There exists a broad literature on the stochastic limit in quantum physics in which quantum stochastics is derived from a nonsingular interaction representation of the Schrödinger initial value problem for a quantum field by rescaling the time and space [2]. Our intention is rather different: instead of rescaling the interaction potentials we treat the singular interactions rigorously as the boundary conditions, and obtain the stochastic limit as an ultra relativistic limit of the corresponding Schrödinger boundary value problem in a Hilbert space of infinite number of particles. We shall prove that the discontinuous and continuous classical as well as quantum stochastic

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evolutions can be obtained in this way from a physically meaningful time continuous (in strong sense) unitary evolution by solving a boundary value problem with an initial pure state in the extended Hilbert space.

First we shall describe the boundary value problem corresponding to the single-point discontinuous stochastic evolution and demonstrate the ultra relativistic limit in this case. Then we shall obtain in a similar way the arbitrary piece-wise continuous stochastic evolution driven by a Poisson process starting from the second quantization of this model. And the continuous stochastic and quantum stochastic evolution driven by a (quantum) Wiener process is then obtained as the central limit of the strongly continuous unitary evolution model as it was done in [1, 3] in the singular Hamiltonian approach. But before performing this program, let us describe the unitary toy model giving an "unphysical" solution of this problem corresponding to the free hamiltonian $h(p) = -p$. This toy model in the second quantization framework was suggested for the derivation of quantum time-continuous measurement process in [4]. Recently Chebotarev [5] has shown that the secondary quantized time-continuous toy Hamiltonian model in Fock space with a discontinuity condition is equivalent to the Hudson-Parthasarathy (HP) quantum stochastic evolution model [6] in the case of commuting operator-valued coefficients of the HP-equation. Our approach is free from the commutativity restriction for the coefficients, and we deal with time-reversible Dirac Hamiltonian and the boundary rather than physically meaningless discontinuity condition and time irreversible $-p$. Moreover, we shall prove that the stochastic model can be obtained from a positive relativistic Hamiltonian as an inductive ultra relativistic limit on a union of Hardy class Hilbert spaces. We call this limit the inductive stochastic approximation.

2. A TOY HAMILTONIAN MODEL.

Here we demonstrate on a toy model how the time-dependent single-point stochastic Hamiltonian problem can be treated as an interaction representation of a self-adjoint boundary-value Schrödinger problem for a strongly-continuous unitary group evolution.

Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space, H be a bounded from below self-adjoint operator, and S be a unitary operator in \mathcal{H} , not necessarily commuting with H . The operator H called Hamiltonian, is the generator for the conservative evolution of a quantum system, described by the Schrödinger equation $i\hbar\partial_t\eta = H\eta$, and the operator S called scattering, describes the unitary quantum jump $\eta \mapsto S\eta$ of the state vectors $\eta \in \mathcal{H}$ caused by a singular potential interaction in the system, with the continuous unitary evolution $\eta \mapsto e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}tH}\eta$ when there is no jump. As for an example of such jump we can refer to the von Neumann singular Hamiltonian model for indirect instantaneous measurement of a quantum particle position $x \in \mathbb{R}$ via the registration of an apparatus pointer position $y \in \mathbb{R}$. It can be described [1, 3] by the x -pointwise shift $S = \hat{\sigma}$ by $\sigma(x) = e^{x\partial_y}$ of y in the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ of square-integrable functions $\eta(x, y)$, and it does not commute with the free Hamiltonian operator $H = \frac{1}{2}(y^2 - \partial_x^2)$ say, of the system "quantum particle plus apparatus pointer".

It is usually assumed that the quantum jump occurs at a random instant of time $t = s$ with a given probability density $\rho(s) > 0$ on the positive half of line \mathbb{R}^+ . If H and S commute, the single-point discontinuous in t stochastic evolution can formally be described by the time-dependent Schrödinger initial value problem

$$i\hbar\partial_t\chi(t) = H_s(t)\chi(t), \quad \chi(0) = \eta$$

with the singular stochastic Hamiltonian

$$(2.1) \quad H_s(t) = H + i\hbar\delta_s(t) \ln S,$$

where $\delta_s(t) = \delta(t-s) = \delta_t(s)$ is the Dirac δ -function of $z = s - t$. Indeed, integrating the time-dependent Hamiltonian $H_r(s)$ over r from 0 to t for a fixed $s \in \mathbb{R}$, one can obtain $\chi(t) = V(t, s)\eta$ with

$$V(t, s) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t H_s(r) dr} = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t H} S \Delta_0^t(s) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(s-t)H} S \Delta_0^t(s) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} s H},$$

where $\Delta_0^t(s) = \int_0^t \delta_r(s) dr$ is identified with the indicator function $1_{[0,t)}$ of the interval $[0, t)$ for a $t > 0$ (at $t \leq 0$ it is zero if $s > 0$). The right hand side is the form of the unitary stochastic evolution $V(t, s)$ which should remain valid even if the operators H and S do not commute. First the evolution is conservative and continuous, $V(t, s) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t H}$ for $t \in [0, s)$, then the quantum jump S is applied at $t = s$, and at $t > s$ the evolution is again continuous, described by the Hamiltonian H . As it was noted in [1], the rigorous form of the stochastic Schrödinger equation which gives such solution even for noncommuting H and S in the positive direction of t , is the Ito differential equation

$$(2.2) \quad d_t V(t, s) + \frac{i}{\hbar} H V(t, s) dt = (S - I) V(t, s) d1_t(s), \quad t > 0, \quad V(0, s) = I.$$

Here $d_t V(t, s) = V(t + dt, s) - V(t, s)$ is the forward differential corresponding to an infinitesimal increment $dt > 0$ at t , and $d1_t(s) = \Delta_0^{dt}(s - t)$ is the indicator function $\Delta_0^{dt}(s) = 1_{[t, t+dt)}(s)$, the forward increment of the Heaviside function $1_t(s) = 1_0(s - t)$, where $1_0 = 1_{(-\infty, 0)}$. The equation (2.2) simply means that $t \mapsto V(t)$ for a fixed $s = z$ satisfies the usual Schrödinger equation $i\hbar \partial_t V(t) = H V(t)$ if $t \neq s$ as $d1_t(s) = 0$ for a sufficiently small dt ($dt < s - t$ if $t < s$, and any $dt > 0$ if $t > s$), while it jumps, $d_t V = (S - I) V$ at $t = s$ as $d1_t(s)|_{t=s} = 1 \gg dt$. Integrating $d_z \chi(z) = d_z V(z) \eta$ on the domain of the operator H first from 0 to $z = s$ with an initial condition $\chi(0) = \eta$, and then from s to t with the initial condition $\chi(s_+) := \lim_{z \searrow s} \chi(z) = S \chi(s)$ one can easily obtain the solution in the form $\chi(t, s) = V(t, s) \eta$, where

$$(2.3) \quad V(t, z) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t H} S(z)^{1_{[0,t)}(z)}, \quad S(z) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} z H} S e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} z H}$$

without the commutativity condition for H and S .

Now we shall prove that the stochastic single-jump discontinuous evolution $\hat{V}(t) = V(t, \cdot)$ can be treated as the interaction representation

$$\left(\hat{V}(t) \chi^0 \right)(z) = V(t, z) \chi^0(z) = \left(e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} t h(\hat{p})} \chi^t \right)(z)$$

for a deterministic strongly-continuous unitary group evolution $\chi^0 \mapsto \chi^t$ in one extra dimension $z \in \mathbb{R}$ with the initial conditions localized at $z > 0$ as $\chi^0(z) = \eta \in \mathcal{H}$, $\chi^0(z) = 0$ at $z \leq 0$ such that

$$\int_0^\infty \|A V(t, s) \eta\|^2 \rho(s) ds = \|(A \otimes \hat{1}) \chi^t\|_\rho^2.$$

Here A is any operator on \mathcal{H} , $h(\hat{p}) = -\hat{p}$ is free Hamiltonian given by the momentum $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \partial_z$ in the direction of $z \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\hat{1}$ is the identity in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$.

Proposition 1. *Let $\mathbb{R} \ni z \rightarrow \rho(z)$ be a smooth positive symmetric function normalized as $\int_0^\infty \rho(s) ds = 1$, $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ be the space of ρ -square integrable functions $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$,*

$$\langle g|g \rangle_\rho = \int_{-\infty}^\infty |g(z)|^2 \rho(z) dz \equiv \|g\|_\rho^2 < \infty,$$

and $u(z)$ be a locally integrable complex function with $2 \operatorname{Im} u(z) = \hbar \partial_z \ln \rho(z)$. Then the described stochastic Hamiltonian problem (2.2) is unitary equivalent to the self-adjoint boundary-value Schrödinger problem

$$(2.4) \quad i\hbar \partial_t \chi^t(z) = (u(z) + i\hbar \partial_z + H) \chi^t(z), \quad \chi^t(0_-) = S \chi^t(0), \quad t > 0$$

in the Hilbert product $\mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ in the following sense: the unitary operators $V^t = e^{t\partial_z} \hat{V}(t)$ defined by the stochastic evolution at $t > 0$ form a strongly continuous group with $V^{-t} = V^{t\dagger}$, $V^0 = I$, resolving the boundary value problem (2.4) as $\chi^t = V^t \chi^0$, $\forall \chi^0 \in \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$.

Proof. The boundary value problem (2.4) is well defined on the space of smooth (at $z \neq 0$) ρ -square integrable functions χ with values in a dense S -invariant domain of H . It is symmetric as H is self-adjoint, and due to the unitary boundary and logarithmic derivative conditions

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \left(\|S\chi(0)\|^2 - \|\chi(0)\|^2 \right) \rho(0) = \left(\|\chi(0_-)\|^2 - \|\chi(0)\|^2 \right) \rho(0) \\ &= \int \left[\partial_z \left(\|\chi(z)\|^2 \rho(z) \right) + \|\chi(z)\|^2 \left(\frac{2}{\hbar} \operatorname{Im} u(z) \rho(z) - \partial_z \rho(z) \right) \right] dz \\ &= \frac{2}{\hbar} \int \left(\operatorname{Im} u(z) \|\chi(z)\|^2 + \hbar \operatorname{Re} \langle \chi(z) | \chi'(z) \rangle \right) \rho(z) dz = \frac{2}{\hbar} \operatorname{Im} \langle \chi | \hat{h} \chi \rangle_\rho. \end{aligned}$$

In fact, this problem is self-adjoint on the natural extension of this domain to the absolutely-continuous at $z \neq 0$ right-continuous at $z = 0$ \mathcal{H} -valued functions satisfying the boundary condition with the derivatives in $\mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ as it has apparently the differentiable unitary solution

$$(2.5) \quad \chi^t(z) = e^{\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^z (u(r) + H) dr} \chi_t(z+t), \quad \chi_t(s) = S^{\Delta_0^t(s)} \chi_0(s),$$

where $\chi_0(s) = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^s (u(z) + H) dz \right] \chi^0(s)$ for any χ^0 from the extended domain. Indeed, substituting $\chi^t = \exp \left[\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^z (u(r) + H) dr \right] \chi_0^t$ into the equation {2.4} we obtain the transport equation $\partial_t \chi_0^t(z) = \partial_z \chi_0^t(z)$ with the same boundary condition $\chi_0^t(-0) = S \chi_0^t(0)$ and the initial condition $\chi_0^0 = \chi_0$ corresponding to a $\chi^0 \in \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$. This simple initial boundary value problem has the obvious solution $\chi_0^t(z) = \chi_t(z+t)$ with χ_t given in (2.5) as

$$(2.6) \quad \chi_t(s) = S^{1_{(0,t]}(t-s)} \chi^0(s), \quad t > 0, \quad \chi_t(s) = S^{-1_{[-t,0)}(s)} \chi^0(s), \quad t < 0.$$

The unitarity of $S^{\Delta_0^t(s)}$ in \mathcal{H} and of shift $e^{t\partial_z}$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ implies the unitarity of the resolving map $V^t : \chi^0 \mapsto \chi^t$ in $\mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$,

$$\|\chi^t\|_\rho^2 = \|\chi_t\|^2 \rho(0) = \|\chi_0\|^2 \rho(0) = \|\chi^0\|_\rho^2$$

because $\rho(z) = \rho(0) \exp \left[\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^z 2 \operatorname{Im} u(r) dr \right]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi\|_\rho^2 &= \int \left\| e^{\frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^z (u(r) + H) dr} \chi_0(z) \right\|^2 \rho(z) dz \\ &= \int \|\chi_0(z)\|^2 \rho(0) dz = \|\chi_0\|^2 \rho(0). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the map $t \mapsto V^t$ has the multiplicative representation property $V^r V^t = V^{r+t}$ of the group $\mathbb{R} \ni r, t$ because the map $t \mapsto S^{\Delta_0^t(s)}$ is a multiplicative shift-cocycle,

$$S^{\Delta_0^r(s)} e^{t\partial_s} S^{\Delta_0^t(s)} = e^{t\partial_s} S^{\Delta_0^{r+t}(s)}, \quad \forall r, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

by virtue of the additive cocycle property for the commuting $\Delta_0^t(s) = 1_t(s) - 1_0(s)$:

$$[\Delta_0^r + e^{t\partial_s} \Delta_0^t](s) = 1_r(s) - 1_0(s) + 1_t(s+t) - 1_0(s+t) = e^{t\partial_s} \Delta_0^{r+t}(s).$$

The subtraction $\chi(t, z) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hat{h}} \chi^t(z)$ of free evolution with the generator $\hat{h}g(z) = (u(z) + i\hbar\partial_z)g(z)$ obviously gives

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(t, s) &= e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t u(s-r) dr} \chi^t(s-t) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (\int_0^s u(s-r) dr + (s-t)H)} \chi_t(s) \\ &= e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (\int_0^s u(z) dz + (s-t)H)} S^{\Delta_0^t(s)} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^s (u(z)+H) dz} \chi^0(s) = V(t, s) \chi^0(s), \end{aligned}$$

Thus the single-point discontinuous unitary $e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hat{h}}$ -cocycle

$$V(t, s) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} t \hat{h}} V^t = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (s-t)H} S^{\Delta_0^t(s)} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} sH}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

with $\Delta_0^t(s) = 1_{[0,t)}(s)$ for a positive t and $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$, solves indeed the single-jump Ito equation (2.2). It describes the interaction representation for the strongly continuous unitary group evolution V^t resolving the boundary value problem (2.4) with initially constant functions $\chi^0(s) = \eta$ at $s > 0$. Moreover,

$$\|(A \otimes \hat{1}) V^t \chi^0\|_\rho^2 = \|(A \otimes \hat{1}) \chi(t)\|_\rho^2$$

coincides with the expectation of $\|AV(t, \cdot)\eta\|^2$ for any $\eta \in \mathcal{H}$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ if $\chi^0(z) = 0$ at $z \leq 0$ because $\chi(t, z) = V(t, z) \chi^0(z) = 0$ at $z \leq 0$. Note that such localized initial $\chi^0 \in \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ are absolutely continuous with zero derivative at $z \neq 0$, and they satisfy the boundary condition: $\chi^0(-0) = 0 = S\chi^0(0)$, but they are not strictly speaking in the domain of the self-adjoint generator for V^t as they are not right continuous at $z = 0$. \square

Remark 1. *The toy Schrödinger boundary value problem (2.4) is unphysical in three aspects. First, the equation (2.4) is not invariant under the reversion of time arrow, i.e. under an isometric complex conjugation $\eta \mapsto \bar{\eta}$ and the reflection $t \mapsto -t$, even if $\bar{S} = S^{-1}$ and $\text{Im } H = 0$ as the Hamiltonian $\hat{h} = \hat{u} + i\hbar\partial_z$ is not real, $\text{Im } \hat{h} = \text{Im } \hat{u} + \hbar\partial_z$. Second, a physical wave function $\psi^t(z)$ should have a continuous propagation in both directions of z , and at the boundary must have a jump not in the coordinate but in momentum representation. The momentum can change its direction but not the magnitude (conservation of momentum) in the result of the singular interaction with the boundary. And third, the free Hamiltonian \hat{h} must be bounded from below which is not so in the case of hamiltonian function $h(z, p) = u(z) - p$ corresponding to the equation (2.4).*

Now we show how to rectify the first two failures of the toy model, but the third, which is a more serious failure, will be sorted out in the next sections by considering the toy model as a dressed limiting case.

Instead of the single wave function $\chi^t(z)$ on \mathbb{R} let us considering the pair $(\psi, \tilde{\psi})$ of input and output wave functions with

$$\psi^t(z) = \chi^t(z), \quad z \geq 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(-z) = \chi^t(z), \quad z < 0$$

on the half of line \mathbb{R}^+ , having the scalar product

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\|\psi(z)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\psi}(z)\|^2 \right) \rho(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \|\chi(z)\|^2 \rho(z) dz.$$

They satisfy the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar\partial_t\psi^t(z) &= (u(z) + i\hbar\partial_z + H)\psi^t(z), \quad \psi^0 \in \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \rho) \\ i\hbar\partial_t\tilde{\psi}^t(z) &= (\tilde{u}(z) - i\hbar\partial_z + H)\tilde{\psi}^t(z), \quad \tilde{\psi}^0 \in \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \rho) \end{aligned}$$

for a quantum system interacting with a massless Dirac particle in a static field (u, \tilde{u}) on \mathbb{R}^+ through the boundary condition $\tilde{\psi}^t(0) = S\psi^t(0)$, where $\tilde{\psi}^t(0) = \chi^t(0_-)$. One can show that this is indeed the diagonal form of the Dirac equation in one dimension in the eigen-representation of the Dirac velocity $c = -\sigma_z$ along $z \in \mathbb{R}^+$, with the electric and magnetic field components u_\pm , given by the symmetric and antisymmetric parts $u \pm \tilde{u}$ of u on \mathbb{R} in the case $\text{Im } u = 0$. The components of $(\psi, \tilde{\psi})$ propagate independently at $z > 0$ as plane waves in the opposite directions with a spin (or polarization) oriented in the direction of z , and in the scalar case $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}$ are connected by the Dirac type boundary condition $(1 + i\mu)\tilde{\psi}^t(0) = (1 - i\mu)\psi^t(0)$ correspondent to a point mass $\hbar\mu$ at $z = 0$. The input wave function

$$(2.7) \quad \psi^t(z) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t (u(z+r) + H) dr} \psi^0(z+t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t(\tilde{h} + H)} \psi^0(z)$$

is the solution to the equation (2.4) at $z \in \mathbb{R}^+$ with $\chi^0|_{z>0} = \psi^0$ which does not need the boundary condition at $z = 0$ when solving the initial value problem in $t > 0$. The output wave function satisfies the reflected equation at $z > 0$ and the unitary boundary condition at $z = 0$:

$$(2.8) \quad i\hbar\partial_t\tilde{\psi}^t(z) = (\tilde{u}(z) - i\hbar\partial_z + H)\tilde{\psi}^t(z), \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(0) = S\psi^t(0),$$

where $\tilde{u}(z) = u(-z)$. It has the solution

$$\tilde{\psi}^t(z) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t (\tilde{u}(z-r) + H) dr} \left[\tilde{\psi}^0(z-t) 1_t^\perp(z) + S(t-z)\psi^0(t-z) 1_t(z) \right],$$

where $1_t^\perp(z) = 1 - 1_t(z)$. This can be written in the similar way as ψ^t ,

$$(2.9) \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(z) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t (\tilde{u}(z-r) + H) dr} \tilde{\psi}^0(z-t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} t(\tilde{h} + H)} \tilde{\psi}^0(z)$$

with $\tilde{h} = \tilde{u}(z) - i\hbar\partial_z$ if $\psi^0(z)$ is extended into the domain $z < 0$ as

$$(2.10) \quad S(z)\psi^0(z) = \tilde{\psi}^0(-z), \quad S(z) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} zH} S e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} zH}$$

Note that reflection condition (2.10) remains valid for all $t > 0$ if ψ^t is extended into the region $z < 0$ by the solution of (2.7) for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}^t(-z) &= e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t (u(z+r) + H) dr} S(t+z)\psi^0(t+z) \\ &= S(z) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t (u(z+r) + H) dr} \psi^0(z+t) = S(z)\psi^t(z). \end{aligned}$$

Extending also the output wave $\tilde{\psi}^t$ by (2.9) into the region $z < 0$, where $\tilde{\psi}^0(z)$ is extended into $z < 0$ by (2.10), we obtain the continuous propagation of $\psi, \tilde{\psi}$ through the boundary in the opposite directions, with the unitary reflection connection (2.10) for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$. If $\text{Re } u(z)$ is symmetric (no magnetic field) and $\tilde{H} = H$, where $\tilde{H}\eta = \overline{H\eta}$ with respect to a complex conjugation in \mathcal{H} , then the system of Schrödinger equations for the pair $(\psi, \tilde{\psi})$ remains invariant under the

time reflection with complex conjugation up to exchange $\bar{\psi}^{-t} \rightleftharpoons \tilde{\psi}^t$. Indeed, as $\text{Im } u(z) = \hbar \partial_z \ln \sqrt{\rho(z)}$ is atisymmetric, in this case $\tilde{u}(z) = u(-z) = \bar{u}(z)$, and the complex conjugated hamiltonian $\bar{\tilde{h}} = \bar{u}(z) - i\hbar \partial_z$ coincides with the operator \tilde{h} corresponding to $\tilde{h}(z, p) = \bar{u}(z) + p = \bar{h}(z, p)$. The boundary value problem is invariant under time reversion if $\bar{S} = S^{-1}$ as the reflection condition (2.10) is extended to the negative t by the exchange due to $S(z)^{-1} = \bar{S}(-z)$. Thus the reversion of time arrow is equivalent to the exchange of the input and output wave functions which is an involute isomorphism due to

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|\psi(z)\|^2 \rho(z) dz = \|\chi\|_{\rho}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|\tilde{\psi}(z)\|^2 \rho(z) dz.$$

3. A UNITARY REFLECTION MODEL

As we have seen in the end of the previous section, a unitary quantum state jump at a random instant of time $s \geq 0$ is a result of solving of the toy Schrödinger boundary value problem in the interaction representation for a strongly continuous unitary evolution of a Dirac particle with zero mass. The input particle, an "instanton" with the state vectors defining the input probabilities for $s = z$, has the unbounded from below kinetic energy $e(p) = -p$ corresponding to the constant negative velocity $v = e'(p) = -1$ along the intrinsic time coordinate z which does not coincide with the direction of the momentum if $p > 0$. One can interpret such strange particle as a trigger for instantaneous measurement in a quantum system at the time $z \in \mathbb{R}^+$, and might like to consider it as a normal particle, like a "bubble" in a cloud chamber on the boundary of $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^+$ as it was assumed in [1], with positive kinetic energy and a non-zero mass.

Our aim is to obtain the instanton as an ultra relativistic limit of a quantum particle with a positive kinetic energy corresponding to a mass $m_0 \geq 0$. Here we shall treat the kinetic energy separately for input and output instantons as a function of the momentum $p \in \mathbb{R}^-$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}^+$ respectively along a coordinate $z \in \mathbb{R}^+$ with the same self-adjoint operator values $e(p) \geq 0$ in a Hilbert space \mathfrak{h} of its spin or other degrees of freedom.

For example one can take the relativistic mass operator-function

$$(3.1) \quad e(p) = (p^2 + \hbar^2 \mu^2)^{1/2}, \quad \mu^2 = \mu_0^2 - \nabla^2$$

in the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{h} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ which defines the velocities $v(p) = p/e(p) = e'(p)$ with the same signature as p .

At the boundary $z = 0$ the incoming particle with the negative momentum $p < 0$ is reflected into the outgoing one with the opposite momentum $-p$. The singular interaction with the boundary causes also a quantum jump in other degrees of freedom. It is described by the unitary operator σ in \mathfrak{h} which is assumed to commute with $e(p)$ for each p as it is in the quantum measurement model [1] when $\sigma = e^{\mathbf{x} \partial_{\mathbf{y}}}$ with $\nabla = \partial_{\mathbf{y}}$ in (3.1).

Let \mathfrak{h} be a Hilbert space with isometric complex conjugation $\mathfrak{h} \ni \eta \mapsto \bar{\eta} \in \mathfrak{h}$, and $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}^-) = \mathfrak{h} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R}^-)$ be the space of square-integrable vector-functions $f(k) \in \mathfrak{h}$ on the half-line $\mathbb{R}^- \ni k$. We denote by \mathcal{E}^- the isomorphic space of Fourier integrals

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ikz} f(k) dk, \quad f \in L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}^-).$$

having the analytical continuation into the complex domain $\text{Im } z < 0$, which is called Hardy class of \mathfrak{h} -valued functions. One can interpret $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}^-)$ as the Hilbert space of quantum input states with negative momenta $p_k = \hbar k$, $k < 0$ along $z \in \mathbb{R}$ and spin states $\eta \in \mathfrak{h}$. The generalized eigen-functions

$$(3.2) \quad \varphi_k(z) = \exp[ikz] \eta_k, \quad k < 0, \quad e(\hbar k) \eta_k = \hbar \varepsilon_k \eta_k$$

corresponding to spectral values $\varepsilon_k \in \mathbb{R}^+$ of $\varepsilon(k) = \hbar^{-1} e(\hbar k)$, are given as the harmonic waves moving from infinity towards $z = 0$ with the phase speed $\varsigma_k = \varepsilon_k / |k|$ along z . The amplitudes η_k are arbitrary in \mathfrak{h} if all $e(p)$ are proportional to the identity operator 1 in \mathfrak{h} , $\varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon_k 1$, as it was in the previous section where $\mathfrak{h} = \mathcal{H}$.

The singular interaction creates the output states in the same region $z > 0$ of observation where the input field is, by the momentum inversion $p = -p_k \mapsto \tilde{p} = p_k$, reflecting the input wave functions $\varphi \in \mathcal{E}^-$ isometrically onto

$$\tilde{\varphi}(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-iks} \tilde{f}(k) dk = \sigma \varphi(-s), \quad s \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

by $\tilde{f}(k) = \sigma f(k)$, $k < 0$. The space $\mathcal{E}^+ = \{\tilde{\varphi} : \varphi \in \mathcal{E}^-\}$ is the conjugated Hardy subspace $\mathcal{E}^+ = \{\tilde{\varphi} : \varphi \in \mathcal{E}^-\}$ of analytical functions $\tilde{\varphi}(z) = \overline{\varphi(\bar{z})}$ in $\text{Im } z > 0$. The reflected wave function satisfies the boundary condition $\tilde{\varphi}(0) = \sigma \varphi(0)$ corresponding to the zero probability current

$$j(z) = \|\tilde{\varphi}(z)\|^2 - \|\varphi(z)\|^2$$

at $z = 0$, and together with the input wave function $\varphi(s)$, $s \geq 0$ represents the Hilbert square norms (total probability) in \mathcal{E}^- and \mathcal{E}^+ by the sum of the integrals over the half-region \mathbb{R}_+ :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|\varphi(z)\|^2 dz = \int_0^{\infty} (\|\varphi(s)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}(s)\|^2) ds = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|\tilde{\varphi}(z)\|^2 dz.$$

As usual we shall define the free dynamics of the input and output wave functions by the unitary propagation

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi^t(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ik(t\varsigma(k)+z)} f(k) dk = [e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}} \varphi](z), \\ \tilde{\varphi}^t(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ik(t\varsigma(k)-z)} \tilde{f}(k) dk = [e^{-it\tilde{\varepsilon}} \tilde{\varphi}](z), \end{aligned}$$

of a superposition of the harmonic eigen-functions (3.2) in the negative and positive direction of $z \in \mathbb{R}$ respectively with the same phase speeds $\varsigma_k > 1$ which are the eigen-values of the positive operators $\varsigma(k) = |k|^{-1} \varepsilon(k)$. The generating self-adjoint operators $\hat{\varepsilon}$, $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ are the restrictions $\hat{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon(i\partial_z)|\mathcal{D}^-$, $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon(i\partial_z)|\mathcal{D}^+$ of the kinetic energy operator given by the symmetric function $\varepsilon(p)$ on its symmetric dense domain $\mathcal{D} \subseteq L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R})$, to the dense domains $\mathcal{D}^{\mp} = \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{E}^{\mp}$ in the invariant subspaces $\mathcal{E}^{\mp} \subseteq L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Instead of dealing with the free propagation of the input-output pair $(\varphi, \tilde{\varphi})$ at the region $z > 0$ with the boundary condition $\tilde{\varphi}^t(0) = \sigma \varphi^t(0)$, it is convenient to introduce just one wave function

$$\phi^t(z) = \varphi^t(z), \quad \text{Re } z \geq 0, \quad \phi^t(z) = \tilde{\varphi}^t(-z), \quad \text{Re } z < 0$$

considering the reflected wave as propagating in the negative direction into the region $z < 0$. Each ϕ coincides with a Hardy class function $\varphi \in \mathcal{E}^-$ at $z \geq 0$, as well as it is a Hardy class function at $z < 0$. However $\phi(-z)$, $z > 0$ coincides with another Hardy class function $\sigma\varphi \in \mathcal{E}^-$ such that the continuity of the analytical functions φ at $\operatorname{Re} z = 0$ corresponds to the left discontinuity $\phi(0_-) = \sigma\phi(0)$ of

$$\phi(z) = 1_0(-z)\varphi(z) + 1_0(z)\sigma\varphi(z), \quad 1_0(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \geq 0 \\ 1, & z < 0 \end{cases},$$

where $\phi(0_-)$ is defined as the left lower sectorial limit of $\phi(z)$ at $\operatorname{Re} z \nearrow 0$, $\operatorname{Im} z \nearrow 0$. Obviously the Hilbert subspace $\sigma^{\hat{1}_0}\mathcal{E}^- \subset L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R})$ of such wave functions is isomorphic to \mathcal{E}^- by the unitary operator $\sigma^{\hat{1}_0} = I + \hat{1}_0(\sigma - I)$, where $\hat{1}_0$ is the multiplication operator of $\varphi(z)$ by 1 if $z < 0$, and by 0 if $z \geq 0$. The unitary evolution group $v^t = \sigma^{\hat{1}_0}e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}}\sigma^{-\hat{1}_0}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ for

$$(3.4) \quad \phi^t(z) = \varphi^t(z) + 1_0(z)(\sigma - 1)\varphi^t(z) = \sigma^{1_0(z)}\varphi^t(z),$$

is unitary equivalent but different from the free propagation $e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}}$ of φ^t in \mathbb{R} . Each harmonic eigen-function (3.2) having the plane wave propagation

$$\varphi_k^t(z) = e^{-i\varepsilon_k t}\varphi_k(z) = \varphi_k(z + \varsigma_k t),$$

for the negative $k \in \mathbb{R}^-$, is now truncated, $\phi_k(z) = e^{ikz}\sigma^{1_0(z)}\eta_k$, and propagates in the negative direction as

$$\phi_k^t(z) = \sigma^{1_0(z)}\varphi_k(z + \varsigma_k t) = e^{-i\varepsilon_k t}\phi_k(z) \neq \phi_k(z + \varsigma_k t),$$

keeping the truncation at $z = 0$. Therefore the subtraction $\phi_t(z) = e^{it\hat{\varepsilon}}\phi^t(z)$ of the free propagation of φ^t from ϕ^t does not return it to the initial $\phi^0 = \sigma^{\hat{1}_0}\varphi^0$ but to $\phi_t = \sigma^{\hat{\pi}^t}\varphi^0 = v_t\phi_0$, where $\hat{\pi}^t = e^{it\hat{\varepsilon}}\hat{1}_0e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}}$, $v_t = \sigma^{\hat{\pi}^t}\sigma^{-\hat{1}_0}$, and $\phi_0 = \phi^0$. Thus we have proved the following proposition for the particular case $\varkappa = 0$ of an operator-function \varkappa on \mathbb{R} , defined in the Proposition 1 of previous section as $\hbar\varkappa(z) = u(z)I + H$ in $\mathfrak{h} = \mathcal{H}$.

Let $\varkappa(z)$, $z \in \mathbb{R}$ be an operator-valued function in \mathfrak{h} defining a smooth symmetric density function ρ on \mathbb{R} with values $\rho(z) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{h})$ in the continuous operators by

$$i\partial_z\rho(z) = \rho(z)\varkappa(z) - \varkappa(z)^+\rho(z) = 0, \quad \rho(0) = \rho_0,$$

where $\varkappa(z)^+$ is the Hermitian adjoint in \mathfrak{h} , and ρ_0 is a positive invertible operator $\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$. The function \varkappa is assumed to be locally integrable in the sense that it generates the one-parametric exponential family

$$(3.5) \quad \epsilon_{\varkappa}(\pm z) = \overrightarrow{\exp} \left[-i \int_0^{\pm z} \varkappa(\pm s) ds \right], \quad z > 0$$

as a solution to the equation $i\partial_z\epsilon_{\varkappa} = \epsilon_{\varkappa}\varkappa$ in both directions of z with the boundary condition $\epsilon_{\varkappa}(0) = 1$ such that $\rho(z) = \epsilon_{\varkappa}(z)^+\rho_0\epsilon_{\varkappa}(z)$. Below we shall denote by $\hat{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ and $\check{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ the operators of pointwise multiplication by the functions $\epsilon_{\varkappa} : z \mapsto \epsilon_{\varkappa}(z)$ and $\widetilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa} : z \mapsto \epsilon_{\varkappa}(-z)$ of $z \in \mathbb{R}$ respectively, with $\widetilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}^+\rho_0\widetilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa} = \rho = \epsilon_{\varkappa}^+\rho_0\epsilon_{\varkappa}$ due to $\rho(z) = \rho(-z)$. Both these operators are isometries of the Hilbert space $L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ with the scalar product

$$\|\varphi\|_{\rho}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\| \sqrt{\rho(z)}\varphi(z) \right\|^2 dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\| \sqrt{\rho(z)}\tilde{\varphi}(z) \right\|^2 dz = \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{\rho}^2.$$

into the space $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$ of square-integrable functions φ_0 with values in the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{h}_0 \simeq \sqrt{\rho_0}\mathfrak{h}$, the completion of \mathfrak{h} with respect to the norm $\|\eta\|_0 = \|\sqrt{\rho_0}\eta\|$.

They are unitary if $\rho(z)$ is invertible for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^{-1} = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^*$, $\check{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^{-1} = \check{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^*$, where

$$\epsilon_{\kappa}^*(z) = \rho(z)^{-1} \epsilon_{\kappa}(z)^+ \rho_0.$$

If $\hat{h}\hat{\gamma}_0 = \rho_0^{-1/2} \hat{h} \rho_0^{1/2}$ is an operator in $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$ which is equivalent to a pseudo-differential operator $\hat{h} = h(z, \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_z)$ in $L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathfrak{h} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$, the (generalized) function

$$(3.6) \quad \gamma_{\kappa}(z, \kappa) = \epsilon_{\kappa+\kappa}^*(z) \gamma_0(z, i\partial_z) \epsilon_{\kappa+\kappa}(z) \equiv \gamma_{\kappa+\kappa}(z),$$

is the symbol of the operator

$$\hat{\gamma}_{\kappa} = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^* \hat{\gamma}_0 \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa} \equiv \gamma_{\kappa}(z, i\partial_z)$$

in $L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$. It is defined on the exponential functions $\epsilon_{\kappa}(z) = e^{-i\kappa z}$ as the pseudo-differential operator

$$[\hat{\gamma}_{\kappa} \epsilon_{\kappa} \eta](z) = \gamma_{\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) e^{-i\kappa z} \eta = e^{-i\kappa z} \gamma_{\kappa}(z, \kappa) \eta, \quad \eta \in \mathfrak{h}.$$

Proposition 2. Let $\mathcal{E}_0^- \simeq \sqrt{\rho_0} \mathcal{E}^-$ be the Hardy class \mathcal{E}^- of $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^- \subset L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ be the Hilbert space of functions $\varphi = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^* \varphi_0$ with $\varphi_0 \in \mathcal{E}_0^-$, and $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^+ = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^* \mathcal{E}_0^+$, where $\mathcal{E}_0^+ \simeq \sqrt{\rho_0} \mathcal{E}^+$. Let the initial boundary-value Schrödinger problem

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} i\partial_t \varphi^t(z) &= \varepsilon_{\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) \varphi^t(z), \quad \varphi^0 \in \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^-, z > 0, \\ i\partial_t \tilde{\varphi}^t(z) &= \tilde{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) \tilde{\varphi}^t(z), \quad \tilde{\varphi}^t(0) = \sigma_0 \varphi^t(0), \end{aligned}$$

be defined by the generators $\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}, \hat{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{\kappa}$ given by the symbols $\varepsilon_{\kappa}(z, \kappa) = \varepsilon_{\kappa+\kappa}(z)$, $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}(z, \kappa) = \varepsilon_{\kappa-\kappa}(-z)$ respectively with

$$\varepsilon_{\kappa}(z) = \epsilon_{\kappa}^*(z) \varepsilon_0(i\partial_z) \epsilon_{\kappa}(z),$$

where $\varepsilon_0(\kappa) = \rho_0^{-1/2} \varepsilon(\kappa) \rho_0^{1/2}$ is the symmetric function of $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$, corresponding to the kinetic energy $e(p) > 0$, and $\sigma_0 = \rho_0^{-1/2} \sigma \rho_0^{1/2}$. Then it is self-adjoint if the initial output waves $\tilde{\varphi}^0$ are defined in \mathcal{E}_{κ}^+ by $\tilde{\varphi}^0(-z) = \sigma_{\kappa}(z) \varphi^0(z)$, $z < 0$, where $\sigma_{\kappa} = \epsilon_{\kappa}^* \sigma_0 \epsilon_{\kappa}$, by analytical continuation of each $\varphi_0^0 = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa} \varphi^0$ into the domain \mathbb{R}^- . The solutions to (3.7) can be written as

$$(3.8) \quad \varphi^t(z) = \phi^t(z), z \geq 0, \quad \tilde{\varphi}^t(-z) = \phi^t(z_-), z \leq 0$$

where $\phi^t = e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}} \phi_t$, $\phi_t = \varphi^0 + (\hat{\sigma}_{\kappa} - 1) \hat{\pi}_{\kappa}^t \varphi^0$, $\hat{\sigma}_{\kappa}$ is pointwise multiplication by $\sigma_{\kappa}(z)$, and

$$\hat{\pi}_{\kappa}^t = e^{it\hat{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{\kappa}} \hat{1}_0 e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}} \equiv \pi_{\kappa}^t(z, i\partial_z)$$

is given by the symbol $\pi^t(z, \kappa)$ of the orthoprojector $\hat{\pi}^t = e^{it\hat{\tilde{\varepsilon}}} \hat{1}_0 e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}}$ as in (3.6).

Proof. Separating the variable $t \in \mathbb{R}$ by $\varphi^t = e^{-i\varepsilon_k t} \varphi_k$, $\tilde{\varphi}^t = e^{-i\tilde{\varepsilon}_k t} \tilde{\varphi}_k$, let us consider the stationary Schrödinger problem

$$(3.9) \quad \varepsilon_{\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) \varphi_k(z) = \varepsilon_k \varphi_k(z), \quad \tilde{\varphi}_k(-z) = \sigma_{\kappa}(z) \varphi_k(z)$$

corresponding to the given initial and boundary conditions in (3.7). Here φ_k is extended to the domain \mathbb{R}^- through the analytical continuation of $\epsilon_{\kappa}^* \varphi_k$ in $\text{Im } z < 0$, which are the generalized eigen-functions (3.2) of $\hat{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon(i\partial_z)$ in \mathcal{E}_0^- iff $k < 0$. Due to the self-adjointness of $\hat{\varepsilon}$ in \mathcal{E}^- , the eigenfunctions $\varphi_k = \epsilon_{\kappa+k}^* \eta_k$ of $\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}$ for (3.9) with negative k form an orthocomplete set for the Hilbert space \mathcal{E}_{κ}^- , and the output eigen-functions $\tilde{\varphi}_k(z) = \widetilde{\epsilon_{\kappa+k}^*}(z) \tilde{\eta}_k$, where $\tilde{\eta}_k = \sigma_0 \eta_k$ with $\sigma_0 = \rho_0^{-1/2} \sigma \rho_0^{1/2}$, form

an orthocomplete set for the Hilbert space $\mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{x}}^+$. The solutions to (3.7) can be written in the form (3.3) as

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^t(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-i\varepsilon(k)t} \epsilon_{\mathfrak{x}+k}^*(z) f_0(k) dk = [e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}} \varphi^0](z), \\ \tilde{\varphi}^t(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-i\varepsilon(k)t} \widetilde{\epsilon_{\mathfrak{x}+k}^*}(z) \tilde{f}_0(k) dk = [e^{-it\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}} \tilde{\varphi}^0](z),\end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{f}_0(k) = \sigma_0 f_0(k)$ are defined as the Fourier transforms

$$f_0(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \epsilon_{\mathfrak{x}+k}(z) \varphi^0(z) dz, \quad \tilde{f}_0(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widetilde{\epsilon_{\mathfrak{x}+k}}(z) \tilde{\varphi}^0(z) dz,$$

by the initial conditions, analytically extended on the whole line \mathbb{R} . Due to the commutativity of σ and $\hat{\varepsilon}$ they satisfy the connection $\tilde{\varphi}^t(-z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) \varphi^t(z)$ for all t , not only for $t = 0$. The time invariance of this connection and the unitarity of the time transformation group in the Hilbert space $\mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{x}}^- \oplus \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{x}}^+$, which follows from the unitarity of (3.3) in $\mathcal{E}^{\mp} \subset L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R})$, means the self-adjointness of the problem (3.7) for the pairs $\varphi^{\mp} \in L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ in the domain of the generator $\hat{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}} \oplus \tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}$ with the connection $\varphi^+(-z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) \varphi^-(z)$. Introducing

$$\phi^t(z) = \varphi^t(z) + 1_0(z) (\sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) - 1) \varphi^t(z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z)^{1_0(z)} \varphi^t(z)$$

as in (3.4), and taking into account that

$$\phi^t(z_-) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z)^{1_0(z_-)} \varphi^t(z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z)^{1-1_0(-z)} \varphi^t(z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(z)^{-1_0(-z)} \tilde{\varphi}^t(-z),$$

we obtain the representation (3.8) as $\varphi^t(z)$ coincides with $\phi^t(z)$ at $z \geq 0$ and $\tilde{\varphi}^t(-z)$ with $\tilde{\phi}^t(-z) = \phi^t(z_-)$ at $z \leq 0$. \square

Remark 2. *The Schrödinger boundary value problem (3.7) is physical in all three aspects. First, the equation (3.7) is invariant under the reversion of time arrow, i.e. under the reflection $t \mapsto -t$ and an isometric complex conjugation $\varphi \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}$ together with the input-output exchange $\varphi \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}$ if $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma^{-1}$, $\bar{\rho}_0 = \rho_0$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{x}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{x}}$, where $\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}(z) = \mathfrak{x}(-z)$. Second, the wave functions $\varphi^t, \tilde{\varphi}^t$ have continuous propagation in both directions of the momentum along z , and at the boundary $z = 0$ the momentum changes its direction but not the magnitude (conservation of momentum) as the result of the boundary condition $\varphi(0) \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}(0)$. And third, the kinetic energy operator $\hat{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}} \oplus \tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}$ is bounded from below as the result of unitary transformation of $\hat{\varepsilon} \simeq \tilde{\varepsilon}$. (2.4).*

Indeed, from $\bar{\rho}_0 = \rho_0$ and $\bar{\varepsilon}(\kappa) = \varepsilon(\kappa) = \tilde{\varepsilon}(\kappa)$ it follows that the symbol $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z, \kappa) = \overline{\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{x}-\kappa}}(z)$ of the complex conjugated operator $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}$ is given by

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) = \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}^*(z) \varepsilon_0(i\partial_z) \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}^*(z) \varepsilon_0(i\partial_z) \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \widetilde{\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{x}}}(z)$$

if $\tilde{\mathfrak{x}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{x}}$, as $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) = \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z)$ and $\epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \widetilde{\epsilon_{\mathfrak{x}}}(z)$ in (3.5). Therefore $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z, \kappa) = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z, \kappa)$, where $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z, \kappa) = \widetilde{\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{x}-\kappa}}(z)$ is the symbol for the kinetic energy operator $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}} = \hat{\varepsilon}_{\mathfrak{x}}$ for the output wave $\tilde{\varphi}$. Thus the time reversion with complex conjugation in (3.7) is equivalent to the input-output interchange $(\varphi^t, \tilde{\varphi}^t) \mapsto (\tilde{\varphi}^t, \varphi^t)$ which preserves the connection between φ^t and $\tilde{\varphi}^t$ as

$$\bar{\sigma}_{\mathfrak{x}}(z) = \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}^*(z) \bar{\sigma}_0 \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}^*(z) \sigma_0^{-1} \epsilon_{-\tilde{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \widetilde{\sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}}(z)^{-1},$$

where $\widetilde{\sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}}(z) = \sigma_{\mathfrak{x}}(-z)$ due to $\bar{\sigma}_0 = \sigma_0^{-1}$.

Note that the orthoprojectors $\hat{\pi}^t$ commute with σ_0 on \mathcal{E}_0^- applied pointwisely as $[\sigma\phi](z) = \sigma\phi(z)$ such that

$$\sigma^{\hat{\pi}^t} = I + (\sigma - 1)\hat{\pi}^t, \quad \sigma^{-\hat{1}_0} = \hat{1} + \hat{1}_0(\sigma^{-1} - 1)$$

are well defined as unitary operators on $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$. However in general they do not commute with each other and are not orthogonal to $\hat{1}_0^\perp = I - \hat{1}_0$, and thus the unitary cocycle $v_t = \sigma^{\hat{\pi}^t} \sigma^{-\hat{1}_0}$ does not coincide with $\sigma^{\hat{1}_t - \hat{1}_0}$. Indeed, $\hat{\pi}^t = \hat{1}_0^t$ can be represented as

$$(3.10) \quad \hat{\pi}^t = \int_{-\infty}^0 \hat{\delta}_r^t dr, \quad \hat{\delta}_r^t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\kappa r} \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t d\kappa$$

where $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t = e^{it\hat{\epsilon}} \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa e^{-it\hat{\epsilon}}$ is the Heisenberg transformation of the unitary multiplication group $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa, \kappa \in \mathbb{R}$ by the exponential function $\epsilon_\kappa : z \mapsto e^{-i\kappa z}$. The unitary operators $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t$ are defined on the harmonic eigen-functions of $\hat{\epsilon}$ as shifts

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t \varphi_k](z) &= e^{it\varepsilon(i\partial_z)} e^{-i\kappa z} e^{-it\varepsilon(k)t} \varphi_k(z) \\ &= e^{it(\varepsilon(k-\kappa) - \varepsilon(k))} e^{-i\kappa z} \varphi_k(z), \end{aligned}$$

of the negative k of φ_k to $k - \kappa$ of $\epsilon_\kappa \varphi_k$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$. The commutativity of $\hat{1}_0^t$ and $\hat{1}_0$ takes place when $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t$ commutes with $\hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa^\circ}$, $\kappa^\circ \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e. when

$$\varepsilon(k - \kappa^\circ - \kappa) - \varepsilon(k - \kappa^\circ) = \varepsilon(k - \kappa) - \varepsilon(k), \quad \forall \kappa^\circ.$$

This would be possible if $\varepsilon(k)$ were an affine function, say $\varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon_0 + k$. In this case $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^t$ is the multiplication by $\epsilon_\kappa(z - t)$, $\hat{\pi}^t$ is the multiplication $\hat{1}_t$ by $1_t(z) = 1_0(z - t)$. This is the case when the correspondent cocycle

$$v_t = \sigma^{\hat{1}_t - \hat{1}_0} = I + (\sigma - 1)(\hat{1}_t - \hat{1}_0)$$

coincides with the unitary evolution in the interaction picture

$$e^{i\hat{\epsilon}t} e^{(\delta \ln \sigma - i\hat{\epsilon})t} = \overleftarrow{\exp} \left[\int_0^t \hat{\delta}^r dr \ln \sigma \right], \quad \hat{\delta}^r = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^r d\kappa$$

for the δ -function interaction potential $\Phi(z) = i\hbar\delta(z) \ln \sigma$. Indeed, if $\hat{\epsilon} = \varepsilon + i\partial_z$, $\hat{\delta}^r$ is the multiplication $\hat{\delta}_r$ by $\delta_r(z) = \delta(z - r)$, and $\int_0^t \hat{\delta}^r dr$ is the multiplication operator by $\Delta_0^t = \int_0^t \delta_r dr = 1_t - 1_0$. However the affine form of $\varepsilon(k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{R}$ contradicts to the physical assumption of positivity and symmetricity $\varepsilon(\pm k) = \varepsilon(k) > 0$ of the reflection boundary value problem.

Thus the Hamiltonian boundary value problem in \mathbb{R}^+ , corresponding to the free propagation of input and output waves in the opposite directions with the unitary reflection at $z = 0$, in general cannot be reduced to the propagation problem in \mathbb{R} with the unitary transition from $z = 0$ to $z = 0_-$ corresponding to a δ -function potential on \mathbb{R} . However we shall see now that at the ultra relativistic limit this boundary value problem is equivalent to the δ -potential problem for the toy model.

4. THE ULTRA RELATIVISTIC LIMIT.

We shall assume here that the symmetric positive kinetic energy $e(p)$ has the relativistic form $|p|$, or more generally, $e(p) = \sqrt{p^2 + \hbar^2 \mu^2}$ as it was suggested in

(3.1). It corresponds to the finite bounds $v_{\mp} = \mp 1$ of the velocity $v(p) = \varepsilon'(p)$ at $p \rightarrow \mp \infty$. Note that the phase speed

$$\varsigma_{\kappa} = \varepsilon(\kappa) / \kappa = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 / \kappa^2} = \left| v(\hbar \kappa)^{-1} \right|,$$

for the momenta $p = \mp \hbar \kappa, \kappa > 0$ of the harmonic eigen-waves

$$e^{-i\varepsilon_{\kappa} t} \epsilon_{\kappa}(z) = e^{-i\kappa(\varsigma_{\kappa} t + z)}, \quad e^{-i\varepsilon_{\kappa} t} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\kappa}(z) = e^{-i\kappa(\varsigma_{\kappa} t - z)}$$

has also the limit $\varsigma = 1$ at $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore one should expect that the rapidly oscillating input and output waves

$$(4.1) \quad \varphi^t(z) = e^{-i\kappa(t+z)} \psi^t(z), \quad \tilde{\varphi}^t(z) = e^{-i\kappa(t-z)} \tilde{\psi}^t(z),$$

in the ultra relativistic limit $p \rightarrow \mp \infty$ will propagate as the plane waves with

$$(4.2) \quad \psi^t(z) = \psi(z+t) \equiv e^{t\partial_z} \psi, \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(z) = \tilde{\psi}(z-t) \equiv e^{t\tilde{\partial}_z} \tilde{\psi}$$

if the initial conditions are prepared in this form with slowly changing amplitudes $\psi, \tilde{\psi} \in L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R})$. This propagation will reproduce the boundary-reflection dynamics $\tilde{\psi}^t(0) = \sigma \psi(0)$ on the half line $\mathbb{R}^+ \ni z = s$ if the initial wave amplitudes are connected by $\tilde{\psi}(-z) = \sigma \psi(z)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, the solutions $\psi^t(s) = \psi(s+t), \tilde{\psi}^t(s) = 0, t < s$,

$$\tilde{\psi}^t(s) = \tilde{\psi}^{t-s}(0) = \sigma \psi^{t-s}(0) = \sigma \psi(t-s), t > s$$

to this Hamiltonian boundary value problem with the input wave functions

$$\psi(z) = \sqrt{\rho(z)} \eta, z > 0, \quad \psi(z) = 0, z \leq 0,$$

for the initial state-vectors $\eta \in \mathfrak{h}$ will correspond to the single-jump stochastic dynamics in the positive direction of t with respect to the probability density $\rho > 0$, $\int_0^\infty \rho(s) ds = 1$.

Below we give a precise formulation and proof of this conjecture in a more general framework which is needed for the derivation of quantum stochastic evolution as the boundary value problem in second quantization. But first let us introduce the notations and illustrate this limit in this simple case.

In the following we shall use the notion of the inductive limit of an increasing family $(\mathcal{E}_{\kappa})_{\kappa > 0}$ of Hilbert subspaces $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa} \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{\kappa'}, \kappa < \kappa'$. It is defined as the union $\mathcal{E} = \cup \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}$ equipped with the inductive convergence which is the uniform convergence in one of the subspaces \mathcal{E}_{κ} . A sequence (ψ_{ν}) converges in \mathcal{E} if there exists a κ that $\psi_{\nu} \in \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}$ for all $\nu > \nu_{\kappa}$, and $(\psi_{\nu})_{\nu > \nu_{\kappa}}$ converges in \mathcal{E}_{κ} . The inductive convergence is stronger than the convergence in the uniform completion $\mathcal{K} = \overline{\mathcal{E}}$. Therefore the dual convergence is weaker than the convergence in \mathcal{K} . The inductive operator convergence in \mathcal{E} is defined as the operator convergence on each \mathcal{E}_{κ} into one of $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa'} \subseteq \mathcal{K}$.

Let $\mathcal{G}^- = \cup \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^-$, $\mathcal{G}^+ = \cup \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^+$ be the inductive limits for the increasing family $(\mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^-, \mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^+)_{\kappa > 0}$ of Hardy classes $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^- = \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^* \mathcal{E}^- \supset \mathcal{E}_{\kappa^0}^-$, $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa}^+ = \check{\epsilon}_{\kappa}^* \mathcal{E}^+ \supset \mathcal{E}_{\kappa^0}^+$, $\kappa^0 < \kappa$ in the notations of the previous section. Both $\mathcal{G}^-, \mathcal{G}^+$ are dense in $L^2_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{R})$, consist of the square-integrable \mathfrak{h} -valued functions $\psi \in \mathcal{G}^-, \tilde{\psi} \in \mathcal{G}^+$ having zero Fourier amplitudes

$$g(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikz} \psi(z) dz, \quad \tilde{g}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikz} \tilde{\psi}(z) dz$$

for all $k \geq \kappa$ with sufficiently large $\kappa > 0$. If $\psi \in \mathcal{E}_\kappa^-$ and $\tilde{\psi} \in \mathcal{E}_\kappa^+$, then $\varphi = \epsilon_\kappa \psi \in \mathcal{E}^-$, $\tilde{\varphi} = \tilde{\epsilon}_\kappa \tilde{\psi} \in \mathcal{E}^+$, and the free propagation (3.3) can be written in the form (4.1) with

$$\begin{aligned}\psi^t &= e^{i\kappa t} \epsilon_\kappa^* \varphi^t = \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^* e^{-i(\varepsilon - \kappa)t} \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa \psi \equiv \psi_\kappa^t, \\ \tilde{\psi}^t &= e^{i\kappa t} \tilde{\epsilon}_\kappa^* \tilde{\varphi}^t = \check{\epsilon}_\kappa^* e^{-i(\varepsilon - \kappa)t} \check{\epsilon}_\kappa \tilde{\psi} \equiv \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t.\end{aligned}$$

These unitary transformations in \mathcal{E}_κ^- and in \mathcal{E}_κ^+ , written as

$$(4.3) \quad \psi_\kappa^t(z) = e^{-it\omega_\kappa(i\partial_z)} \psi(z), \quad \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t(z) = e^{-it\tilde{\omega}_\kappa(i\partial_z)} \tilde{\psi}(z),$$

are generated by the self-adjoint operators

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned}\omega_\kappa(i\partial_z) &= e^{i\kappa z} (\varepsilon(i\partial_z) - \kappa) e^{-i\kappa z} = \varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z) - \kappa, \\ \tilde{\omega}_\kappa(i\partial_z) &= e^{-i\kappa z} (\varepsilon(i\partial_z) - \kappa) e^{i\kappa z} = \varepsilon(\kappa - i\partial_z) - \kappa\end{aligned}$$

They leave all subspaces $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa^\circ}^-$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa^\circ}^+$ invariant respectively, however their generators $\hat{\omega}_\kappa, \check{\omega}_\kappa$ are not positive definite for a sufficiently large κ , and are not unitary equivalent for different κ as

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa \hat{\omega}_\kappa \hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^* &= \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa^\circ} - \kappa 1 = \hat{\omega}_{\kappa^\circ} - \varkappa 1, \\ \check{\epsilon}_\kappa \check{\omega}_\kappa \check{\epsilon}_\kappa^* &= \check{\epsilon}_{\kappa^\circ} - \kappa 1 = \check{\omega}_{\kappa^\circ} - \varkappa 1,\end{aligned}$$

where $\varkappa = \kappa - \kappa^\circ$. Thus we have to prove that the propagation (??) has the inductive limit form of plane propagation (4.2) at $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ corresponding to the Dirac form of the limits

$$\lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\kappa(i\partial_z) = i\partial_z, \quad \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\omega}_\kappa(i\partial_z) = -i\partial_z$$

for the Schrödinger generators (??).

Another fact which we are going to prove for obtaining the single-jump stochastic limit is that the truncated wave

$$\chi_\kappa^t = e^{-it\tilde{\omega}_\kappa} \chi_{\kappa,t}, \quad \chi_{\kappa,t} = \psi + (1 - \sigma) \hat{\pi}_\kappa^t \psi$$

representing the pair (??) on the half-line $\mathbb{R}^+ \ni z$ as in (3.8), has the discontinuous limit

$$(4.5) \quad \chi^t(z) = \chi_t(z+t), \quad \chi_t = \psi + (1 - \sigma) \hat{1}_t \psi.$$

Here $\hat{1}_t = e^{-it\partial_z} \hat{1}_0 e^{it\partial_z}$ is pointwise multiplication by the characteristic function 1_t of the interval $-\infty < z < t$ which we shall obtain as the inductive limit of the orthoprojector

$$(4.6) \quad \hat{\pi}_\kappa^t = e^{it\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} \hat{1}_0 e^{-it\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} = e^{it\tilde{\omega}_\kappa} \hat{1}_0 e^{-it\tilde{\omega}_\kappa}$$

at $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$. This results are formulated in the following proposition in full generality and notation of the proposition 2.

Proposition 3. *Let $\mathcal{G}_0^- \simeq \sqrt{\rho_0} \mathcal{G}^-$ be the Hilbert inductive limit of Hardy classes $\hat{\epsilon}_\kappa^* \mathcal{E}_0^- \subset \mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{G}_\varkappa^- \subset L^2_\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ be the Hilbert space of functions $\psi = \hat{\epsilon}_\varkappa^* \psi_0$ with $\psi_0 \in \mathcal{G}_0^-$, and $\mathcal{G}_\varkappa^+ = \check{\epsilon}_\varkappa^* \mathcal{G}_0^+$, where $\mathcal{G}_0^+ \simeq \sqrt{\rho_0} \mathcal{G}^+$. Let the initial boundary-value Schrödinger problem*

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned}i\partial_t \psi_\kappa^t(z) &= \omega_{\varkappa,\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) \psi_\kappa^t(z), \quad \psi_\kappa^0 = \psi \in \mathcal{G}_\varkappa^-, z > 0, \\ i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t(z) &= \tilde{\omega}_{\varkappa,\kappa}(z, i\partial_z) \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t(z), z > 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t(0) = \sigma_0 \psi_\kappa^t(0),\end{aligned}$$

be defined by the generators

$$\hat{\omega}_{\varkappa,\kappa} = \hat{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}^* \rho_0^{-1/2} \hat{\omega}_{\kappa} \rho_0^{1/2} \hat{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}, \quad \tilde{\omega}_{\varkappa,\kappa} = \tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}^* \rho_0^{-1/2} \tilde{\omega}_{\kappa} \rho_0^{1/2} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$$

with the symbols $\omega_{\kappa}, \tilde{\omega}_{\kappa}$ given in (4.6), (3.1), and the initial $\tilde{\psi}_{\kappa}^0 = \tilde{\psi}$ defined in $\mathcal{G}_{\varkappa}^+$ as $\tilde{\psi}(-z) = \sigma_{\varkappa}(z) \psi(z)$, $z < 0$ by analytical continuation of each $\psi_0 = \hat{\epsilon}_{\varkappa} \psi$ into the domain \mathbb{R}^- . Then the solutions to (4.7) inductively converge to

$$(4.8) \quad \psi^t(z) = \chi^t(z), z \geq 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(-z) = \chi^t(z_-), z \leq 0$$

where $\chi^t(z) = \epsilon_{\varkappa}(z, z+t) \chi_t(z+t)$, and

$$\epsilon_{\varkappa}(z, z+t) = \epsilon_{\varkappa}^*(z) \epsilon_{\varkappa}(z+t), \quad \chi_t = \psi + (\hat{\sigma}_{\varkappa} - 1) \hat{1}_t \psi.$$

Proof. First let us note that the generators in (4.7) have the formal limits

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} [\hat{\omega}_{\varkappa,\kappa} \psi](z) &= \epsilon_{\varkappa}^*(z) i \partial_z [\epsilon_{\varkappa} \psi](z) = (\varkappa(z) + i \partial_z) \psi(z), \\ \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow \infty} [\tilde{\omega}_{\varkappa,\kappa} \tilde{\psi}](z) &= \tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}^*(z) i \tilde{\partial}_z [\tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa} \tilde{\psi}](z) = (\tilde{\varkappa}(z) + i \tilde{\partial}_z) \tilde{\psi}(z) \end{aligned}$$

with $\tilde{\partial}_z = -\partial_z$, $\tilde{\varkappa}(z) = \varkappa(-z)$. This follows from (4.6), and from (3.5) and $\partial_z \epsilon_{\varkappa} = i \tilde{\varkappa} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ as $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}(z) = \epsilon_{-\varkappa}(z)$. Thus we have to prove that the solutions to (4.7) have the limits $\psi = \lim \psi_{\kappa}$, $\tilde{\psi} = \lim \tilde{\psi}_{\kappa}$ in $\mathcal{G}_{\varkappa}^{\mp}$ coinciding with the solutions to the Dirac boundary value problem

$$\begin{aligned} i \partial_t \psi^t(z) &= (\varkappa(z) + i \partial_z) \psi^t(z), \quad \psi^0 = \psi \in \mathcal{G}_{\varkappa}^-, z > 0, \\ i \partial_t \tilde{\psi}^t(z) &= (\tilde{\varkappa}(z) + i \tilde{\partial}_z) \tilde{\psi}^t(z), z > 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}^t(0) = \sigma_0 \psi^t(0) \end{aligned}$$

with the initial $\tilde{\psi}^0$ analytically defined as $\tilde{\psi}^0(-z) = \sigma_{\varkappa}(z) \psi^0(z)$ in order to keep the solution $\tilde{\psi}^t$ also in $\mathcal{G}_{\varkappa}^-$ for all t .

Let us do this using the isomorphisms $\hat{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{\varkappa}$ of the dense subspaces $\mathcal{G}_{\varkappa}^{\mp} \subset L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ and $\mathcal{G}_0^{\mp} \subset \mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Due to this the boundary value problem (4.7) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} i \partial_t \psi_{0,\kappa}^t(z) &= \omega_{0,\kappa}(i \partial_z) \psi_{0,\kappa}^t(z), \quad \psi_{0,\kappa}^0 = \psi_0 \in \mathcal{G}_0^-, z > 0 \\ i \partial_t \tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(z) &= \tilde{\omega}_{0,\kappa}(i \partial_z) \tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(z), z > 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(0) = \sigma_0 \tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(0), \end{aligned}$$

with $\omega_{0,\kappa}(-k) = \varepsilon_0(\kappa - k) - \kappa = \tilde{\omega}_{0,\kappa}(k)$, $\varepsilon_0(\kappa) = \rho_0^{-1/2} \varepsilon(\kappa) \rho_0^{1/2}$, and $\tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^0(-z) = \sigma_{0,\kappa}(z) \psi_0(z)$ with $\sigma_{0,\kappa} = \epsilon_{\kappa}^* \sigma_0 \epsilon_{\kappa} = \sigma_0$ for any scalar κ . Thus we are to find the ultra relativistic limit of the solutions

$$(4.9) \quad \begin{aligned} [e^{-it\omega_{\kappa}} \psi_0](z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\kappa} e^{-i(t\omega_{\kappa}(-k) - kz)} g_0(k) dk, \\ [e^{-it\tilde{\omega}_{\kappa}} \tilde{\psi}_0](z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\kappa} e^{-i(t\omega_{\kappa}(-k) + kz)} \tilde{g}_0(k) dk, \end{aligned}$$

with $\tilde{g}_0(k) = \sigma_0 g_0(k)$ at $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$. Here the Fourier amplitudes

$$g_0(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikz} \psi_0(z) dz, \quad \tilde{g}_0(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikz} \tilde{\psi}_0(z) dz,$$

are defined by analytical continuation of the initial conditions $\psi_0 \in \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa^{\circ}}^* \mathcal{E}_0^-$, $\tilde{\psi}_0 \in \tilde{\epsilon}_{\kappa^{\circ}}^* \mathcal{E}_0^+$ for a $\kappa^{\circ} < \kappa$ such that the integration in (4.9) can be restricted to $k < \kappa^{\circ}$ due to $g_0(k) = 0 = \tilde{g}_0(k)$ for all $k \geq \kappa^{\circ}$. Therefore the proof that the unitary evolution

(4.9) inductively converges to the plane propagation $e^{t\partial_z}\psi_0, e^{t\tilde{\partial}_z}\tilde{\psi}_0$ resolving this problem at $\kappa \longrightarrow \infty$ can be reduced to finding an estimate of the integral

$$I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\kappa^\circ} \left\| \left(e^{-i(k+\omega_\kappa(-k))t} - 1 \right) g(k) \right\|^2 dk.$$

It gives the value to the mean square distances

$$\|e^{-t\partial_z}\psi_{0,\kappa}^t - \psi_0\|_0^2 = I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa) = \|e^{-t\tilde{\partial}_z}\tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t - \tilde{\psi}_0\|_0^2$$

of $\psi_{0,\kappa}^t(z-t)$ from $\psi_0 \in \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa^\circ}^* \mathcal{E}_0^-$ having the amplitude $g_0(k) = \rho_0^{-1/2} g(k)$ and of $\tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(z+t)$ from $\tilde{\psi}_0 \in \hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa^\circ}^* \mathcal{E}_0^+$ having the amplitude $\tilde{g}_0(k) = \sigma_0 g_0(k)$.

To this end we shall use the inequality

$$(\varkappa^2 + \mu^2)^{1/2} - \varkappa < \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{\varkappa}, \quad \forall \varkappa > |\mu|$$

for the monotonously increasing function $k + \omega_\kappa(-k) < \kappa^\circ + \omega_\kappa(-\kappa^\circ)$ of $k < \kappa^\circ$. We shall treat separately the three cases in (3.1): the scalar massless case $\mu_0 = 0$ when $\varepsilon(k) = |k|$, the boundedness case $|\mu| \leq m$ when $\varepsilon(k) \leq \sqrt{k^2 + m^2}$ as in the scalar case with $\mu = \mu_0 > 0$, and the general vector case when $\varepsilon(k) = (k^2 + \mu_0^2 - \nabla^2)^{1/2}$.

In the first case $k + \omega_\kappa(-k) = k - \kappa + |\kappa - k| = 0$ for all $\kappa \geq 0$ and $k < \kappa$. Thus the plane wave propagation

$$\psi_{0,\kappa}^t(z) = \psi_0(z+t), \quad \tilde{\psi}_{0,\kappa}^t(z) = \tilde{\psi}_0(z-t)$$

is extended by ultra relativistic limit $\kappa \longrightarrow \infty$ from the orthogonal Hardy classes \mathcal{E}_0^\mp onto the inductive spaces \mathcal{G}_0^\mp . By continuity they are uniquely defined as the opposite plane propagations on the whole Hilbert space $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$ where they satisfy the connection $\tilde{\psi}_0(-z) = \sigma_0 \psi_0(z)$.

In the second case $k + \omega_\kappa(-k) \leq m^2/2\varkappa$ for all $\varkappa = \kappa - \kappa^\circ > |\mu|$ and $k < \kappa^\circ$. Using the inequality $|e^x - 1| < 2|x|$ for any $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|x| \leq 1$ we obtain the estimate

$$\|I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa)\| \leq \left\| e^{-i(k+\omega_\kappa(-k))t} - 1 \right\| < 2|t| \|k + \omega_\kappa(-k)\| < |t| \frac{m^2}{\varkappa}$$

for the integral $I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa)$ with $\|g\|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \|g(k)\|^2 dk \leq 1$. Hence for any $\kappa^\circ > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists a $\kappa' < \infty$ such that $\|I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa)\| < \varepsilon$ for all $\kappa > \kappa'$. Namely, one can take $\kappa' = \kappa^\circ + \max\{m, |t|m^2/\varepsilon\}$ such that $\varkappa = \kappa - \kappa^\circ > \kappa' - \kappa > m$ and $|t|m^2/\varkappa < \varepsilon$. Thus the plane wave propagation is indeed the ultra relativistic limit of (4.9) in the inductive uniform sense.

In the third case one should replace $\mathfrak{h} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ by the inductive limit $\mathfrak{h}^\circ = \cup \mathfrak{h}_\kappa$ of Hilbert subspaces \mathfrak{h}_κ of functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ having the localized Fourier amplitudes $h(\mathbf{k}) = 0$, $\mathbf{k} \notin (-\kappa, \kappa)$ for a $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Then $\mu_0^2 - \nabla^2 < \mu_0^2 + \kappa^2$ in each \mathfrak{h}_κ , and $\|I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa)\| < |t|(\mu_0^2 + \kappa^2)/\varkappa$ if $\|g\| \leq 1$ for the Fourier amplitudes of $\rho_0^{1/2}\psi_0 \in \mathfrak{h}_\kappa \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\kappa^\circ}^-$ and of $\rho_0^{1/2}\tilde{\psi}_0 \in \mathfrak{h}_\kappa \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\kappa^\circ}^+$. Hence for any $\kappa^\circ > 0$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists a $\kappa' < \infty$ such that $\|I(\kappa^\circ, \kappa)\| < \varepsilon$ for all $\kappa > \kappa'$, namely

$$\kappa' = \kappa^\circ + \max \left\{ \sqrt{\mu_0^2 + \kappa^2}, |t|(\mu_0^2 + \kappa^2)/\varepsilon \right\}.$$

However the estimate $|t|(\mu_0^2 + \kappa^2)/(\kappa - \kappa^\circ)$ depends now on κ defining the choice of $g(k)$ in \mathfrak{h}° for each $k < \kappa^\circ$. This proves that the plane wave propagation is the

ultra relativistic limit of (4.9) also in the general vector case, although not in the uniform but in the strong inductive convergence sense.

Thus the boundary value problem (4.7) in the ultra relativistic limit is unitary equivalent to the plane propagations (4.2) of opposite waves $\psi_0, \tilde{\psi}_0$ with the connection $\tilde{\psi}_0(-z) = \sigma_0 \psi_0(z)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$. In the half space $z \in \mathbb{R}^+$ this obviously can be written as

$$\psi_0^t(z) = \chi_0^t(z), z \geq 0, \quad \tilde{\psi}_0^t(-z) = \chi_0^t(z_-), z \leq 0,$$

where $\chi_0^t(z) = \chi_{0,t}(z+t)$ is the truncated input wave (4.5) with ψ_0, σ_0 instead of ψ, σ . Returning back to $\psi^t = \hat{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}}^* \psi_0^t$ and $\tilde{\psi}^t = \hat{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}}^* \tilde{\psi}_0^t$ we shall obtain the representation (4.8) with

$$\chi^t(z) = \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}^*(z) e^{t\partial_z} \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z) \chi_t(z) = \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z, z+t) \chi_t(z+t),$$

due to continuity of $\epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z, z+t)$, where $\chi_t = \hat{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}}^* \chi_{0,t}$ is given in (4.8). \square

Remark 3. Let the operator $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{K}(0)$ be self-adjoint in \mathfrak{h} , $e^{-i\mathcal{K}_0 t}$ be the one-parametric group generated by \mathcal{K}_0 in \mathfrak{h}_0 , and $\epsilon_v(z) = e^{i\mathcal{K}_0 z} \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z)$ be the exponential family (3.5) with the generator

$$v(z) = \mathcal{K}(z) - \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}^*(z) \mathcal{K}_0 \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z).$$

Then the truncated wave $\chi^t = \hat{1}_0^\perp \psi^t + \hat{1}_0 \tilde{\psi}^t$ in the interaction representation $\chi(t) = e^{i\hat{\gamma}t} \chi^t$ with respect to the unitary group generated by $\hat{\gamma} = \hat{v} + i\partial_z$ satisfies the stochastic single-jump equation

$$(4.10) \quad d\chi(t, z) + i\mathcal{K}_v(z) \chi(t, z) dt = (\sigma_v(z) - 1) \chi(t, z) d1_t(z), \quad t > 0$$

with the $e^{-i\hat{\gamma}t}$ -invariant density $\rho(z) = \epsilon_v^*(z) \rho_0 \epsilon_v(z)$ and

$$\mathcal{K}_v(z) = \epsilon_v^*(z) \mathcal{K}_0 \epsilon_v(z), \quad \sigma_v(z) = \epsilon_v^*(z) \sigma_0 \epsilon_v(z).$$

Indeed, as the density function $\rho(z)$ is symmetric and invertible,

$$\mathcal{K}(z) - \mathcal{K}^*(z) = i\rho(z)^{-1} \partial_z \rho(z) = i\tilde{\rho}(z)^{-1} \tilde{\partial}_z \tilde{\rho}(z) = \tilde{\mathcal{K}}^*(z) - \tilde{\mathcal{K}}(z),$$

and thus $(\mathcal{K} + \tilde{\mathcal{K}})^* = \mathcal{K} + \tilde{\mathcal{K}}$. In particular, the operator $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{K}(0)$ is Hermitian in \mathfrak{h}_0 , $\mathcal{K}_0^* = \rho_0^{-1} \mathcal{K}_0^+ \rho_0 = \mathcal{K}_0$, and it is self-adjoint in \mathfrak{h}_0 , commuting with ρ_0 due to self-adjointness $\mathcal{K}_0^+ = \mathcal{K}_0$ in \mathfrak{h} and invertibility of ρ_0 . Thus the dynamical group $e^{-i\mathcal{K}_0 t}$ is unitary in \mathfrak{h}_0 . It defines the unitary exponential family $\hat{\epsilon}_v = \hat{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}_0}^* \hat{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}}$ from $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ onto $\mathfrak{h}_0 \otimes L^2(\mathbb{R})$ satisfying the equation

$$i\partial_z \epsilon_v(z) = \epsilon_v(z) \mathcal{K}(z) - \mathcal{K}_0 \epsilon_v(z) = \epsilon_v(z) (\mathcal{K}(z) - \mathcal{K}_v(z)) = \epsilon_v(z) v(z)$$

as $\epsilon_v^*(z) \mathcal{K}_0 \epsilon_v(z) = \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}^*(z) \mathcal{K}_0 \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z)$ due to commutativity of $e^{i\mathcal{K}_0 t}$ and \mathcal{K}_0 . The one-parametric group $\epsilon_v(z, z+t) e^{t\partial_z}$ is apparently generated by the operator $\gamma(z, i\partial_z) = v(z) + i\partial_z$ which is the symbol of generator $\hat{\gamma}$ for the unitary group evolution $e^{-it\hat{\gamma}}$. It is a unitary group in $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ as

$$e^{it\hat{\gamma}} \rho e^{-it\hat{\gamma}} = \epsilon_v^* e^{t\partial_z} \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}_0}^* \rho_0 \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}_0} e^{-t\partial_z} \epsilon_v = \epsilon_v^* \rho_{\mathcal{K}_0} \epsilon_v = \rho$$

due to the z -independence of $\rho_{\mathcal{K}_0} = \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}_0}^* \rho_0 \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}_0} = \rho_0$. Hence the truncated wave in the interaction representation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(t, z) &= \epsilon_v(z, z-t) \chi^t(z-t) = \epsilon_v(z, z-t) \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z-t, z) \chi_t(z) \\ &= \epsilon_v^*(z) \epsilon_v(z-t) \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}^*(z-t) \epsilon_{\mathcal{K}}(z) \chi_t(z) = \epsilon_v^*(z) e^{i(z-t)\mathcal{K}_0} \chi_{0,t}(z), \end{aligned}$$

where $\chi_{0,t} = \chi_0 + (\sigma_0 - 1)(1_t - 1_0)\chi_0$ with $\chi_0 = \hat{1}_0^\perp \psi_0 + \hat{1}_0 \tilde{\psi}_0$. Taking into account that $dtd1_t(z) = 0$ in the Hilbert space sense as it is zero almost everywhere due to $d1_t(z) = 1 \gg dt \neq 0$ only for the single point $z = t$ having the zero measure, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} d\chi(t, z) &= \epsilon_v^*(z) e^{i(z-t)\varkappa_0} [(\sigma_0 - 1) d1_t(z) \chi_0(z) - i\varkappa_0 \chi_{0,t}(z) dt] \\ &= \epsilon_v^*(z) [(\sigma_0 - 1) d1_t(z) - i\epsilon_v^*(z) \varkappa_0 dt] e^{i(z-t)\varkappa_0} \chi_{0,t}(z) \\ &= [(\epsilon_v^*(z) \sigma_0 \epsilon_v(z) - 1) d1_t(z) - i\epsilon_v^*(z) \varkappa_0 \epsilon_v(z) dt] \chi(t, z). \end{aligned}$$

Here we used that $d1_t(z) = d1_0(z - t) = 0$ if $z \neq t$ such that

$$d1_t(z) e^{i(z-t)\varkappa} \chi_{0,t}(z) = d1_t(z) \chi_{0,t}(z) = d1_t(z) \chi_{0,z}(z)$$

due to $\chi_{0,t}(z)|_{t=z} = \chi_0(z)$ as $1_t(z) - 1_0(z) = 0$ for any $z \geq t \geq 0$. Thus we have proved that $\chi(t, z)$ indeed satisfies the stochastic single jump equation (4.10) in the Hilbert space $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ of the initial conditions $\chi = \hat{1}_0^\perp \psi + \hat{1}_0 \tilde{\psi}$ with respect to the unitary group evolution $e^{-it(\hat{v} + i\partial_z)}(z, i\partial_z) = \epsilon_v(z, z + t) e^{t\partial_z}$.

In the particular case of the scalar-valued density $\rho(z)$ and $v(z) = \varkappa(z) - \varkappa_0 = \hbar^{-1}u(z)$ with $\varkappa_0 = \hbar^{-1}H$, $\sigma_0 = S$ in the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathcal{H}$ we obtain the stochastic equation (2.2) for the unitary cocycle $V(t, s) = e^{-t\partial_z} V^t$, where $V^t = S^{\hat{1}_0} e^{t(\partial_z - i\hbar^{-1}H)} S^{-\hat{1}_0}$, as a quantum-mechanical stochastic approximation. Namely, the toy Hamiltonian model for the interpretation of discontinuous stochastic evolution in terms of the strongly continuous unitary group resolving the Dirac boundary value problem in extra dimension, is indeed the ultra relativistic inductive limit of a Schrödinger boundary-value problem with bounded from below Hamiltonian $H_\kappa(z, p) = \hbar\omega_{\kappa, \varkappa}(z, -\hbar^{-1}p)$ with $\hbar\varkappa(z) = u(z) + H$.

Although the proof of inductive convergence for the boundary value problem (4.7) implies the ultra relativistic limit for the truncated waves

$$\chi_\kappa^t = \hat{1}_0^\perp \psi_\kappa^t + \hat{1}_0 \tilde{\psi}_\kappa^t = \sigma_{\varkappa}^{\hat{1}_0} \psi_\kappa^t,$$

it is interesting to see how the unitary cocycle $v_\kappa(t) = e^{it\hat{\omega}_{v, \kappa}} v_\kappa^t$ of the interaction representation for the truncated unitary group converges to the stochastic cocycle $v(t) = e^{it(\hat{v} + i\partial_z)} v^t$, resolving the equation (4.10). As the truncated groups

$$v_\kappa^t = \hat{\sigma}_{\varkappa}^{\hat{1}_0} e^{-it\hat{\omega}_{\varkappa, \kappa}} \hat{\sigma}_{\varkappa}^{-\hat{1}_0}, \quad v^t = \hat{\sigma}_{\varkappa}^{\hat{1}_0} e^{-it(\varkappa + i\partial_z)} \hat{\sigma}_{\varkappa}^{-\hat{1}_0}$$

in $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ are unitary equivalent to the groups

$$\hat{v}_\kappa^t = \hat{\sigma}^{\hat{1}_0} e^{-it\hat{\omega}_{\varkappa_0, \kappa}} \hat{\sigma}^{-\hat{1}_0}, \quad \hat{v}^t = \hat{\sigma}^{\hat{1}_0} e^{-it(\varkappa_0 + i\partial_z)} \hat{\sigma}^{-\hat{1}_0}$$

in $L_{\mathfrak{h}}^2(\mathbb{R})$ by $\sqrt{\rho_0} \hat{\epsilon}_v$, where $\hat{\sigma}_0$ is the multiplication by $\sigma(z) = e^{i\varkappa_0 z} \sigma e^{-i\varkappa_0 z}$, one can demonstrate this on the convergence of the cocycle

$$\hat{v}_\kappa(t) = e^{it\hat{\omega}_\kappa} \hat{\sigma}^{\hat{1}_0} e^{-it\hat{\omega}_{\varkappa_0, \kappa}} \hat{\sigma}^{-\hat{1}_0} = e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa, \kappa + \varkappa_0}} (I + \hat{\pi}_\kappa^t (\hat{\sigma} - 1)) \hat{\sigma}^{-\hat{1}_0}$$

to $\hat{v}(t) = e^{-it\varkappa_0} (I + \hat{1}_t (\hat{\sigma} - 1)) \hat{\sigma}^{-\hat{1}_0}$. Here $\hat{\pi}_\kappa^t$ is the orthoprojector (4.6) which should converge to $\hat{1}_t$, and

$$e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa, \kappa + \varkappa_0}} = e^{it\hat{\omega}_\kappa} e^{i\varkappa_0 z} e^{-it\hat{\omega}_\kappa} e^{-i\varkappa_0 z} = e^{it\hat{\varepsilon}_\kappa} e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa + \varkappa_0}}$$

should converge to the unitary evolution group $e^{-it\varkappa_0}$.

Let us show that this indeed takes place in the inductive convergence sense on the example of one-dimensional massless kinetic energy $\varepsilon(\kappa) = |\kappa|$ assuming that the operator \varkappa_0 is bounded from below. In this case the generator

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa, \kappa + \varkappa_0} = \varepsilon(\kappa + \varkappa_0 + i\partial_z) - \varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)$$

of the dynamical group $e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa, \kappa + \varkappa_0}}$ converges trivially to \varkappa_0 in the inductive space \mathcal{G}^- as for any $\kappa^\circ > 0$ there exists such $\kappa' < \infty$ that

$$(|\kappa + \varkappa_0 + i\partial_z| - |\kappa + i\partial_z|) e^{ikz} = (|\kappa + \varkappa_0 - k| - |\kappa - k|) e^{ikz}$$

is equal $\varkappa_0 e^{ikz}$ for all $k < \kappa^\circ$. One can take $\kappa' = \kappa^\circ + \kappa_0$, where $-\kappa_0 \leq \varkappa_0$ is the lower bound for \varkappa_0 such that $e^{-it\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa, \kappa + \varkappa_0}}\psi = e^{-it\varkappa_0}\psi$ for all $\kappa \geq \kappa'$ if $\psi \in \mathcal{E}_{\kappa^\circ}^-$.

In order to prove the inductive convergence $\hat{\pi}_\kappa^t \longrightarrow \hat{1}_t$ we shall use the Fourier integral representation

$$e^{-\tau\varepsilon(\kappa)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{is\kappa} g_\tau(s) ds, \quad g_\tau(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{1}{s - i\tau} - \frac{1}{s + i\tau} \right),$$

where $\tau = \theta + it$, $\theta = \operatorname{Re} \tau > 0$ is the regularizing parameter for this generalized integral at $\tau = it$.

Indeed, the orthoprojector $\hat{\pi}_\kappa^t$ can be represented as $\lim_{\theta \searrow 0} \hat{\pi}_\kappa^{t, \theta}$ of the pseudo differential operator $\hat{\pi}_\kappa^{t, \theta} = e^{-\tau\hat{\varepsilon}_\kappa} \hat{1}_0 e^{-\tau\hat{\varepsilon}_\kappa}$ having the symbol

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_\kappa^{t, \theta}(z, i\partial_z) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 dr \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\bar{\tau}\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} e^{i\kappa(r-z)} e^{-\tau\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} d\kappa \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 dr \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(r-z)\kappa} e^{-\bar{\tau}\varepsilon(\kappa + \varkappa + i\partial_z) - \tau\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} d\kappa \\ &= \int_z^{\infty} e^{is(\kappa + i\partial_z)} ds \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-is\kappa} e^{-\bar{\tau}\varepsilon(\kappa) - \tau\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} d\kappa \\ &= \int_z^{\infty} e^{is(\kappa + i\partial_z)} \overline{g_\tau}(s) ds e^{-\tau\varepsilon(\kappa + i\partial_z)} = e_{\kappa}^{\bar{\tau}}(z, i\partial_z) e^{-\tau\hat{\varepsilon}_\kappa}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\overline{g_\tau}(s) = g_{\bar{\tau}}(-s) = g_{\bar{\tau}}(s)$ defines the operator $e^{-\bar{\tau}\hat{\varepsilon}_\kappa}$ as the limit of the contour integral

$$e_{\kappa}^{\bar{\tau}}(z, i\partial_z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_z^{\infty} e^{is(\kappa + i\partial_z)} \left(\frac{1}{s - i\bar{\tau}} - \frac{1}{s + i\bar{\tau}} \right) ds$$

at $z \longrightarrow -\infty$. Let us show that this contour integral has the same limit $e^{-\bar{\tau}(\kappa - k)}$ at $\kappa \longrightarrow \infty$ for a finite $z < t$, and zero limit at $z \geq t$ in the inductive sense. Indeed, for each $\kappa^\circ > 0$ the contour integral

$$e_{\kappa}^{\bar{\tau}}(z, i\partial_z) e^{ikz} = e^{ikz} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_z^{\infty} e^{is(\kappa - k)} \left(\frac{1}{s - i\bar{\tau}} - \frac{1}{s + i\bar{\tau}} \right) ds$$

can be closed at $\kappa \gg \kappa^\circ$ for all $k < \kappa^\circ$ via the upper plane of complex s by extending the integration to the vertical from $s = z + i\infty$ to $z \in \mathbb{R}$ without essential change of its value due to the exponential decay of $|e^{is(\kappa - k)}| < e^{-\operatorname{Im} s(\kappa - \kappa^\circ)}$ for each $\operatorname{Im} s > 0$. As the only pole of the integrand in the upper plane is $s_+ = t + i\theta = i\bar{\tau}$ (the only other pole $s_- = -i\bar{\tau}$ is in the lower plane) the major value of this integral is defined by the integrand value

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{z+i\infty}^z + \int_z^{\infty} \right) e^{is(\kappa - k)} \frac{1}{s - i\bar{\tau}} ds = e^{-\bar{\tau}(\kappa - k)} \mathbf{1}_t(z)$$

at the pole s_+ if it is inside the contour ($z < t$), and it is zero if this pole is outside of the contour ($z \geq t$). Thus

$$\pi_{\kappa}^{t,\theta}(z, i\partial_z) e^{ikz} \approx e^{ikz} e^{-\bar{\tau}(\kappa-k)} 1_t(z) e^{-\tau(\kappa-k)} = e^{ikz} 1_t(z) e^{-2\theta(\kappa-k)}$$

as $\kappa \gg k$ where the operator $e^{-\tau\hat{\varepsilon}_{\kappa}}$ coincides with $e^{-\tau(\kappa-k)}$:

$$e^{-\tau\varepsilon(\kappa+i\partial_z)} e^{ikz} = e^{ikz} e^{-\tau|\kappa-k|} = e^{ikz} e^{-\tau(\kappa-k)}, \quad \forall \kappa > k.$$

This proves the inductive convergence of $\hat{\pi}_{\kappa}^t = \lim_{\theta \searrow 0} \hat{\pi}_{\kappa}^{t,\theta}$ at the ultra relativistic limit $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ towards the integrator $\hat{1}_t$ of the stochastic equation (4.10).

Thus the Hamiltonian boundary value problem in \mathbb{R}^+ , corresponding to free propagation of input and output waves in the opposite directions with the unitary reflection at $z = 0$ can be reduced at the ultra relativistic limit to the propagation problem in \mathbb{R} with the unitary transition from $z = 0$ to $z = 0_-$ corresponding to a δ -function potential on \mathbb{R} . In the interaction representation it is described by the stochastic equation

$$d\hat{v}(t) + i\mathcal{K}_0 \hat{v}(t) dt = (\sigma - 1) \hat{v}(t) d\hat{1}_t, \quad t > 0, \hat{v}(0) = I.$$

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